GLASGOW SOCIALISM.

NEW EXPERIMENTS IN MUNICIPAL EN-TERPRISE-A SCOTCH PEO-PLE'S PALACE.

Glasgow, July 26. Glasgow has the distinction of being the most progressive town in the United Kingdom. It has led the way in the evolution of municipal enterprise, outstripping even Birmingham, Manchester, Huddersfield and Bradford. It has carried the principles of municipal ownership and collectivism into the water supply, gas and electric lighting, markets, improvement of the slums, operation of tramways, public baths and wash houses, the housing of the poor, the maintenance of museums, art galleries and public halls, and the organization of a labor bureau, where men and women out of employment can be aided in obtaining work. It is to Glasgow that the airs. municipalities now look for new ideas and fresh experiments in town government on progressive lines. Not every venture succeeds, but courage is never lacking for undertaking any new work tentatively for the common good. There is a group of municipal reformers in Glasgow known as the Stalwarts, who regard municipalization come every new proposal for broadening the scope of local government.

Among the projected measures, which are either under debate or in a stage of arrested development, are the regulation of the drink traffic, the establishment of a works department and the introduction of a municipal insurance on a large scale. The corporation in clearing out the slums obtained possession of many pubthe houses and gradually closed them; and it has been consistent in refusing to allow liquor to be sold in the parks or on any portion of the municipal property. The evils of intemperance are constantly increasing, and there is a strong body of public opinion in favor of the municipalization of the drink traffic as the only Meetive temperance measure. This is one of the debatable questions, and so also is the creation of a permanent works department modelled after that of the London County Council, which is strenuously opposed by the conservatism of the metropolis. Municipal insurance has been adopted in principle, but has been confined to the risks on corporation property. There are advanced reformers, who advocate the extension of the system to all classes of property. They believe that the time is coming when the great municipalities of England will provide the cheapest of general insurance against fire.

Many other schemes of municipal ownership and enterprise have been debated in the Town Council and reported upon by special committees. The establishment of a municipal pawn shop has been proposed. A resolution in favor of municipal banking has been carried through the Council. A committee has carefully investigated the scheme, and reported in favor of an appeal to Parliament for power to open and conduct banks of deposit and to issue corporation notes. Another reform which is earnestly advocated by advanced thinkers is the municipalization of the medical service of the town A municipal telephone service is demanded by the business community, and labor agitators who address public meetings in Glasgow Green talk fluently about the blessings of municipal workshops, foundries and even bakeries. Some of these projects are vagaries of Socialism, which will not be taken up by the Town Council, at least in this generation; but Scotch municipal references are not easily frightened by radical proposals, and are disposed to discuss every question on its merits and to listen patiently to every expedient for increasing the efficiency of local government.

Among other problems which the Glasgow

corporation has undertaken to solve has been ne recreation of the working classes. Public parks, with an acreage of 700, have been opened and improved on a large scale. The McLellan Galleries were purchased by the town over forty years ago, and this art collection was subsequently enlarged and provision classes and lectures. The Kelvingrove Museum was founded about thirty years ago, and the collections have been steadily enlarged. In 1879 organ recitals were begun in the City Hall, and these were followed by penny concerts with vocal and instrumental music. Similar entertalnments have been offered winter after winter in several of the eight halls controlled by the corporation. Five years ago a permanent art gallery was established at Campbill, and in January, 1898, the People's Palace was opened on Glasgow Green. With a dozen or more large public parks and many minor open spaces, with the Corporation Art Galleries, the City Industrial Museum, Campbill Gallery and the People's Palace, with swimming ponds and golf course and concerts in the open air and in municipal halls, Glasgow does much to provide entertainment for the working people. The art galleries and museums alone represent an investment of

The People's Palace is the newest and most original of these municipal institutions designed for the promotion of public recreation. It is a fine structure on the Green, the Mount Aventine of Glasgow. It contains a museum, a picture gallery and a large winter garden under glass, well stocked with palms and tropical plants. The museum presents the usual array of curiosities and scientific objects in glass cases. The gallery is occupied at present with a loan collection of 138 oil paintings. The winter garden is closed during warm weather, but is open from October until May as a concert hall and assembly room. Twice a week during the winter there are concerts with orchestral and vocal music and every night it is a warm, comfortable and brilliantly lighted lounging place, to which the public is admitted without charge. A library and a reading room are also to be opened at th People's Palace.

NO MORE A PALACE OF PLEASURE. * Sir Walter Besant's ideal People's Palace was pre-eminently a place of recreation for the poor, The great structure erected in the Whitechapel Mile End Road, London, has been gradually transformed into a technical school, and has lost to a large extent its original character as a palace of pleasure and recreation. To the large assembly hall have been added classrooms, libraries, a winter garden, a gymnasium and swimming baths, but it has never become a social centre in the East End of London. There are flower shows, art collections and industrial exhibitions, but the People's Palace invariably impresses visitors as a dull place where there is little entertainment for the masses. The children of trades people are drawn into the classrooms, and there is a constant development of the educational work; but the exhibitions and concerts have not attracted the characteristic workers and idlers of the East End. As a techulcal school the People's Palace is doing a useful work, although it falls far below the level of the Cooper Union and the Pratt Institute in New-York and Brooklyn. As a house of recreation for the poor of East London it has not fulfilled the expectations of the founders. It has not taken a firm hold upon the affections and sympathies of the East End.

The People's Palace in Glasgow Green seems to have been a similar failure on the recreative side. When it was opened, curiosity impelled large crowds of working people to visit it, but in the course of a few weeks it ceased to attract the masses. Last winter there were concerts twice a week, with a moderate attendance of sitors, but on other nights the winter garden

lery are not well attended either in summer of winter. The People's Palace is a free institution under municipal control, erected at a cost of \$100,000. It was opened for the benefit of working people, but it has not appealed strongly to their sympathies and tastes. Smoking is prohibited in the spacious garden; there are no recreation rooms; there are neither card tables nor boxing rings nor playgrounds; refreshments are not served, and there is a lack of occupation and pleasurable excitement. Palace belongs to the people, but they do not appear to find much pleasure in it. The inspection of minerals and second rate pictures is not an exhibarating exercise for tollers wearied by the labors of the day. The winter garden is warm and well lighted, and the tropical foliage Irish birth, by rounding the nort; cape of under glass is refreshing to the eyes; but it is at best an unsociable and dull place, even when an orchestra is playing a medley of popular

There is a project for building a second People's Palace in another working centre of the city; but critics of the enterprise urge with great force that before this is done an effort ought to be made to enlarge the resources of the present institution as a palace of entertainment, and in this way to justify this municipal policy. It would be unreasonable to expect that a winter garden under municipal control can be converted into so popular a place of amusement as the Tivoli Garden in Copenhagen, where there is a nightly carnival of innocent recreation which serves to keep the Danish capital in a continuous flow of good spirits; yet it is surely practicable to make a closer approach to Sir Walter Besant's ideal of a Palace of Pleasure than has yet been witnessed on Glasgow Green. The People's Palace is not in any sense a workingmen's clubhouse, where they can disport themselves without restraint and find congenial recreation. It is not a natural centre of local life adapted to their tastes and requirements. Too little is done for their pleasure to justify the claim of the municipal reformers that they are promoting rational recreation among the working poor and diminishing the temptations of the saloons. There ought to be more fun at the fair.

A WINDMILL TO PROPEL A BOAT.

VICE-COMMODORE SHEFFIELD LAUNCHES A PARADOXICAL CRAFT AT SODUS BAY. A remarkable boat has been constructed by a Newark (N. Y.) yachtsman. It will make progress right in the face of the wind, and the harder the gale blows the faster the craft will go. Western New-York sailors are exceedingly interested in the paradoxical boat, and whenever it is put into the water for a trial trip the crowd lines the wharf at Sodus Bay, where the little craft is housed

The boat was built as the result of an argument, which was followed by a bet. Thomas Elliott, a yachtsman of Newark put up \$100 to back his claim that John Sheffield, vice-commodore of the Sodus Bay Yacht Club, could not construct a boat which would be able to make progress in the teeth of the wind. The bet was made early in the spring. Vice-Commodore Sheffleld began to think all day long. Last Sunday he announced that he had constructed a boat according to specifications, and was ready to try it, in order that his point might be proved and his money won.

The vice-commodore put into the water a skifflike boat, three feet long. Directly under the bow was a deep keel. From the stern rose a long vane, like those seen on country barns, to show the direction of the wind. Right above the bow there was a shaft with a windmill ten inches in diameter on the end. The shaft inclined aft and ran through what would have been the sternpost until it struck below the water line A 5-inch propeller was attached to this end of it. It was such an absurd looking craft that everybody laughed when its builder put the unwieldy thing into the water.

A strong west wind was blowing. The queer boat wavered for a second as it struck the water, ther slowly but steadily came to the wind. The windmill caught the force of the gale and began to revolve. Little by little the boat forged ahead. The harder the wind blew the more rapidly it gathered headway. The forward keel and the after weather vane kept it dead in the wind. The absurd little vessel stood out from the dock until its owner had to get in a rowboat to capture it. Everybody cheered, and the wager was declared won. It is quite probable that Vice-Commodore Sheffield will build a boat on the same principle big enough to carry him and a friend or two. The little model has created no end of talk along the lake shore from Oswego to Rochester. its builder put the unwieldy thing into the water

OUTLOOK FOR CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

H. H. HANNA THINKS A SATISFACTORY MEASURE WILL BE PASSED BY CONGRESS.

part of which was spent in consultation with members of the Senate Finance Committee at Narra gansett Pier. Mr. Hanna declined to go into particulars about the work of the committee, but expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the prospects for financial legislation at the next session. conservative, and I am sufficiently familiar with the general principles upon which the Senate committee is working to express great satisfaction over the outlook for very important gold standard legislation during the next session of Congress. I have excellent ground to believe that the majority in oth houses will agree in shaping and enacting a law consistent in a broad and courageous way with law consistent in a broad and courageous way with
the pledge offered to the people in the money plank
of the St. Louis platform. Those who advocated
and worked for sound money then have been compelled by the existing conditions in Congress, with
the silver majority in the Senate, to wait long for
the fruition of their labors, but I am sure they will
be greatly pleased with what we all believe to be
the first and most important step in the revision of
our money laws. Those who believed in the good
faith of the St. Louis declaration will not be disappointed. I am confident that we shall have a law
establishing the gold standard, with such supplementary legislation as is necessary to maintain the
parity of all our forms of money."

FIVE DROWNED IN THE PATAPSCO.

FOUR MEN AND A WOMAN LOSE THEIR LIVES BY THE CAPSIZING OF A BOAT.

Baltimore, Aug. 5.-Five persons were drowned early this morning by the capsizing of a small rowboat in the northwest branch of the Patapsco River, near this city. Their names are Andrew Deems, William J. Lyman, James Welsh, Edward Garry and Mrs. Hoover.

The party was returning from a day's outing at a pleasure resort, and from the statements of Mrs. Deems, the only survivor, were skylarking in the skiff when it capsized. All went into the water, and appear to have sunk immediately, except Mrs. Deems, who clung to the overturned boat until rescued by Policeman James Kidwell, who swam out to the boat and assisted her to land. The woman's husband and sister were among those drowned. The bodies have been recovered.

MANHATTAN BEACH'S FULL SEASON.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY EXPECTED AT THE ORIENTAL HOTEL IN A SHORT TIME.

Beach, and the summer reason of '99 may now b said to be at its height. At the Oriental the approaching visit of Admiral Schley is the most important announcement for the future, and his com-ing is eagerly anticipated by all the guests at this resort. Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior spent the early days of the week at the Oriental left Wednesday night for Washington. At the Manhattan Beach Hotel the Order of Friendly Sons, some two hundred or more persons interested in beaefit insurance, held a banquet Wednesday last, and attended the Sousa concert in Wednesday last, and attended the Sousa concert in a body and the performance of "The Jolly Musketeer," by the De Angelis company, as well. Thursday was designated as "Mystic Shrine" day, and the beach was overrun on this occasion with the wearers of the fez and crescent-scimitar. Over fifteen hundred members of Mecca Temple came down early and spent the afternoon in bathing, and dining. Their annual outing ended with Sousa's concert. Pain's fireworks and "The Jolly Musketeer" in the evening. Golf is becoming exceedingly popular among the guests at both hotels, and the links are prattily peopled with fair maidens and stalwart bronze faced men from early morning until late into the twilight.

EXPLORATION OF ELLESMERE LAND TO BE RESUMED AFTER MAN! YEARS.

DR. ROBERT STEIN, OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, TO LEAD A PARTY NORTH THIS SUMMER-PLANS FOR A YEAR'S WORK.

Four hundred and seven years have elapsed since the discovery of America, and ts northern outline is still unknown. The outline of the continent itself, indeed, was completed as early as 1859, when McClintock, a British officer of Boothia peninsula connected the earlier explorations of Dease and Simpson on the west with those of Ross on the east. This north cape of Boothia, it may be noted in passing, is the most northerly point of the American contnent, being situated in latitude 71 degrees 45 minutes, or nearly a degree further north than Psint Barrow, in Alaska, to which that distinction is often erroneously ascribed. On the same rip Mc-Clintock won the further distinction of discovering the first evidences of the fate of Sir John Franklin.

This double achievement was hardly less than

was nearly empty. The museum and art gal- QUEST OF POLAR SECRETS. Arctic regions is absurd at a glance. No one can witness the anxiety of a sea captain in a fog, when the magnetic needle is his sole guide, without feeling convinced that the least item of knowledge that tends to render that guide more trustworthy cannot easily be overpaid.

> FIRST EXPLORATION AFTER THIRTY YEARS An attempt will be made this year to resume the exploration of the North American archipelago, after an interruption of thirty years. Dr. Robert Stein, of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, accompanied by Dr. Leopold Kann, of Cornell University, Ithaca, and Samuel Warmbath, of Boston, will be landed from the Peary supply steamer Diana Ellesmere Land. That island, together with 2 yards long. \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.95 5-8 \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.75 dos. Grinnell Land and Grant Land, forms the eastern boundary of a triangular area about 100,000 souare miles in extent, intervening between the lines of exploration for the Northwest Passage and those directed at the Pole. McClintock, Richards. Belcher and Inglefield, aiming westward, charted the Parry islands to the south of the triangle, while Inglefield, Kane, Hayes, Hall, Nares and the Greely expedition, aiming northward, charted Ellesmere Land, Grinnell Land and Grant Land, to the east of the triangle. Thus, two sides of the triangle, the south and east sides, are known. The third, the northa disaster to the cause of Arctic exploration. west side, is unknown, 400 miles intervening



DR. ROBERT STEIN, SAMUEL WARMBATH, DR. LEOPOLD KANN, United States Geological Survey, Washington.

almost uninterruptedly since 1815, the sinews of war being liberally supplied by governments and by the commercial world, in the hopes of the vast 1876. The length of the other two sides is alpecuniary returns that would result from the most exactly the same, discovery of the Northwest Passage. To this motive was added the stimulus given by the disappearance of the Franklin expedition. Under the joint impulse of these two causes scores expeditions had traversed the Arctic archipelago in all directions, charting thousands of miles of its coasts, and reducing the exploration to an exact science. A few more years of such effort with the trained corps then available would doubtless have resulted in a tolerably complete Indianapolis, Aug. 5.-H. H. Hanns, chairman of | map of the entire archipelago, perhaps including the Executive Committee of the Monetary Convention, has returned from a sojourn in the East, a that hope. By completing the mapping of the Northwest Passage and proving its impracticability he destroyed the commercial motive, and by setting at rest the speculations concerning humanitarian motive.

RESOURCES OF THE ARCHIPELAGO. Since then the North American archipelage has been almost absolutely neglected. The whalers in their annual visits to Lancaster Sound, Barrows Strait and Prince Regent Inlet never ventured beyond known ground. The explorers, with their single aim to attain a high latitude, disdained to swerve westward, except in the hope of thereby getting further north. The single exception to this was the crossing of Grinnell Land by Lockwood and Brainard, of the Greely expedition in 1883. The few other additions made to the coast lines of the archipelago were incidental to the search for the Pole.

Yet, in all respects, apart from the sole quest of popular fame, the archipelago is more deserving of attention than the Pole. The great prize of former days, indeed, the Northwest Passage, is no longer in sight, though even this seems not altogether beyond resuscitation, after Sibiriakoff's and Wiggins's partial success in establishing communication with the Lena Delta and the introduction of Makaroff's ic

But the Klondike has dispelled the notion to which the world at large had settled downthat all land within the Arctic Circle was not worth investigating From analogies of other portions of the globe it may be inferred as almost certain that a land area of 3(x),000 square miles, spread over 20 degrees of latitude and 65 degrees of longitude, cannot be devoid of important mineral resources. But while the wealth of the land is problematic, the wealth of the sea is certain. For three hundred years Holland, England, Norway and the United States have drawn millions from the Arctic whale fisheries, and when wanton destruction gives place to systematic exploitation that industry, now moribund, may once more attain at least a part of its former proportions. This, with the addition of seals, musk ox, reindeer, eider duck and fish, would abundantly suffice to maintain a commerce, small, indeed, but regular.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE POLE NEEDED The scientific results to be obtained from sys tematic exploration have been set forth so often that the theme is somewhat hackneyed. In connection with the North American archipelago it is to be noted first and foremost that within this archipelago is situated the magnetic pole, the point to which the needles of all the compasses of the northern magnetic hemisphere converge. Numerous shipwrecks testify to the urgent need the mariner has of an accurate knowledge of the forces that influence his needle. The earth is one great magnet, with currents flowing all around it in somewhat capricious fashion, but evidently forming part completely known without at least a general knowledge of the magnetic forces within the two million or three million square miles of the

Up to that moment exploration had proceeded | between the Polynia islands, McClintock's furthest in 1852, and Cape Alfred Ernest, Aldrich's furthest on the north coast of Grant Land in

SAFE FOR A STEAMER IN SUMMER.

This triangle represents the largest break in the known outline of the Arctic archipelago. All and it are islands whose outer edges, either east or south, are known, while the inner edges are buried in the gloom of the unknown. Each ore of these islands thus presents to the explerer a definite problem—the completion of its outline-while elsewhere, with a vast expanse of ocean before him, he is apt to find no problem to solve. At the same time no area is easier of approach. The entire eastern front of Ellesmere Land is bathed by the famous north water of whalers, that northern prolongation of Baffin s Hay which becomes free from ice much earlier than the part of Haffin's Hay immediately south of it, and has for nearly a century be pathway of the whalers to Lancaster Sound. Seven Peary expeditions have added their evidence to that of many predecessors to prove that this north water can be traversed by a steamer in summer with perfect safety.

The Peary supply expedition is part of Lieu tenant Peary's plan to reach the pole. Lieutenant Peary sailed last year on July 2 on the rteamer Windward, accompanied by the steamer Hope, for Smith Sound, the northern outlet of Baffin's Bay. Having taken on board the stores from the Hope and a number of Esquimaus from Whale Sound, the Windward proceeded northward, while the Hope returned to Sydney, N. S. While Lieutenant Peary establishes his main base of operations at Sherard Osborn Fiord, in \$2 degrees north latitude, and from it advances his supplies to a secondary base at the north cape of Greenland, from which the final dash for the pole is to be made, a supply ship will bring fresh provisions to Whale Sound every year, so that Lieutenant Feary will have a safe base for retreat and the assurance of return when his work is accom-

CHEAP TRIPS FOR EXPLORING PARTIES. These annual supply expeditions will afford a unique opportunity of cheap transportation or exploring parties, of which Dr. Stein, by special agreement made with Lieutenant Peary last year, is the first to avail himself. The greatest item of expense in all Arctic expeditions is the charter of a vessel to convey the party to its base of operations. In all the Peary exleditions this cost never amounted to less than \$7.500 for the use of a vessel for three months. Dr. Stein's expedition pays \$500. While this is a special arrangement, which may not apply to other parties, there is no doubt that whatever charge is made, it will be but a small fraction of the sum that would be required to charter

e actual landing point of Dr. Stein's party cannot be accurately foretold, as it will depend on the ice conditions. If circumstances allow, an effort will be made to land them on the west side of Alexandra Haven, a deep bay on the north side of Ellesmere Land, about thirty miles side of Alexandra Haven, a deep as on north side of Ellesmere Land, about thirty miles west of Cape Sabine. This will place the party on the very threshold of the unknown, as that point was the furthest westward reached by the British expedition of 1875, as well as by Sergeant Long, of the Greely expedition, in 1884. Alexandra Haven itself was called by the British expedition "the Arctic Paradise." Sheltered all around by high mountains, whose glaciers, protruding through numerous valleys, nowhere reach the sea, it exhibited a surprising luxuriance of vegetation, especially that most beautiful of Arctic flowers, the pink colored epilobium, growing in dense, matted beds along all the water courses. Recent traces of musk oxen were very abundant. The shore was studded with ancient Esquimau houses, surrounded by heaps of bones of whale, walrus, seal, narwhal and musk ox. In the sea, a little to the north, In the sea, a little to the

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nothing but a bleak solitude, but even he reports an abundance of seals in Rice Strait, separating Cape Sabine from the mainland. Unfortunately, the lack of boats prevented him from getting

A CAMP TO BE ESTABLISHED.

At the landing place the party will construct two houses, a larger, to serve as a storehouse and a smaller, made as nearly coldproof as possible, to serve as a living room. The latter is sible, to serve as a living room. The latter, is to be 12 feet long, 8 feet wide and 8 feet high inside. The walls, floor and ceiling are to be double, with an air space between, filled with magnesia sectional covering, which has been found the best to prevent the escape of heat from steam bollers and pipes. The walls, floor and ceiling will be made as airtight as possible by means of Fay manila building paper. Air for ventilation will be admitted by a galvanized iron pipe passing through the wall into a sheet iron drum surrounding the stove pipe, from which it will escape by a valve at the top, thus supplying a constant stream of fresh, warm air, while the foul air is drawn in by the stove. For travelling by water the party will have an 18-foot dory and a cedar canoe covered with canvas. Two rubber boats have also been secured, one 10, the other 12 feet long, weighing 25 and 40 pounds. Each boat has three compartments, which can be inflated separately. When inflated one boat readily carries two men with their baggage, and is practically unsinkable. It is well known that the hard ice of streets in winter does not injure bicycle tires, and hence it is hoped that these boats, inflated to a far less degree than tires, will resist the young fee, which is so destructive to wooden boats. As, however, they have never been tested in the Arctic, they are regarded rather as an experiment. to be 12 feet long, 8 feet wide and 8 feet high TO FIND AN OUTLET TO THE WESTERN SEA.

As soon as the house is built and the provisions are stored, a reconnoitring trip will be made westward by boat, to ascertain-which of the numerous inlets affords communication with the western sea. That such communication exists

numerous inlets affords communication exists western sea. That such communication exists is the opinion of Greely, confirmed by Esquimau reports. If there is no strait, the trip to the west coast will have to be made overland. During the time remaining before the beginning of the long winter night, trial trips will be made with sledge and dogs. Ten dogs will be purchased for this purpose at some Danish colony in Greenland. The winter night will be spent in taking observations, preparing and packing specimens, and in writing the records. The time of complete darkness will be about three months. When daylight reappears, about the middle of February, preparations will be begun for the main sledge trip westward. The start will be made toward the beginning of March. The coast will be followed along the land ice—that is to say, the piece of ice which clings to the land after the rest has been broken off by wave and after the rest has been broken off by wave and itide. The sledge trip is to last two months. Its direction will, of course, be determined by the windings of the unknown coast. The highest ambition of the explorers will be fulfilled if Cape Eden, Inglefield's furthest point, in Jones's Sound, is reached, thus completing the outline of Ellesmere Land. The retreat will be so planned as to bring the party back to the statton early in May. tion early in May.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

The following two months will be spent mainly in making natural history collections within a radius of, say, fifty miles around the station. In this work, it is hoped, the rubber boats will In this work, it is hoped, the rubber boats wind be of special service, as they admit of easy transportation. Dredging will be carried on by means of an outfit provided by the Smithsonian Institution. The marine fauna of the region, according to Professor Benedict, of that institution, is of unusual interest, as promising to supply various missing links between Atlantic and Pacific forms. An effort will be made to capture musk ox calves and bring them back to the United States. These would be the first live specimens of that animal to reach a civilized country. The Esquimau remains reported by the British expedition will present interesting objects of study. It is thought that Ellesmere Land at some former period was one of the main haunts of that interesting race, and a focus from which they spread northward, rounding the north cape of Greeniand and coming down on its east side to their present abodes on that side. This conclusion is drawn from the fact that the East Greenland Esquimaus do not seem to have borrowed any of their artistic devices from their kin on the west coast, but that the arts of both appear to be distinct developments from a common source.

NEW TRIBE OF ESQUIMAUS MAY BE FOUND. he of special service, as they admit of easy NEW TRIBE OF ESQUIMAUS MAY BE FOUND

There is some reason to think that a small tribe of Esquimaus wil lbe found on the west coast of Ellesmere Land which has never been in contact with civilized men. Dr. Boas, who spent a contact with civilized men. Dr. Boas, who spent a year among the Esquimaus of Cumberland Guif, in Baffin Land, met an old woman from a tribe near Lancaster Sound who told him that she had once accompanied a party of her people on a trip northward across Lancaster Sound, overland across North Devon, then across Jones Sound and along the coast of Umingman Nuna, or Muskox Land. From the map she drew, Dr. Boas inferred that this Muskox Land could be no other than Ellesmere Land. As the Esquimau maps which he had occasion to test were found to be surprisingly accurate, he is inclined to regard the old woman's outline of Ellesmere Land as correct. According to this, the south shore to the west of Inglefield and furthest curves southwest to North Kent, which is not an island, but the end of a long and narrow peninsula. Through the narrow strait between this and North Devon the tide rushes with great force, so that it remains open all winter. In this open water seal and walrus abound. North of the peninsula the coast trends northeastward, with a deep bay and many outlying islands. This west coast is low, with abundant vegetation and many reindeer and musk oxen, but the small tribe of Esquimaus of the penisula never visits these rich grounds, because of the great multitude of bears along the coast.

A similar account was given to R. W. Bryan, astronomer to the Polaris expedition, by the Esquimaus near Polaris Harbor, Greenland (Peary's tribe), some of whom stated that they had rowed all around Ellesmere Land. It is to be noted that Lieutenant Peary, who became personally acquainted with every member of that tribe, states that he never heard of such a tributal tribe, states that he never heard of such a tributal tribe, states that he never heard of such a tributal tribe, states that he never heard of such a tributal tribe, states that he never heard of such a tributal tribe, states that he never heard of such a tributal tribe, states that he never heard of such a tributal tributal tribe, states that he never heard of suc year among the Esquimaus of Cumberland Guif,

be noted that Lieutenant Peary, who became personally acquainted with every member of that tribe, states that he never heard of such a report. He did hear another story, however, hardly less interesting. About thirty years ago ten Esquimaus came across Smith Sound from Ellesmere Land who had travelled northward along its east coast. Whence they came originally could not be ascertained. They were larger and stronger than the men of the Greenland of the house out of stones. larger and stronger than the men of the Green-land tribe, building their houses out of stones which the Greenland men could not lift. Their

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number of words not used by the Greenland Esquimaus. The names of the original ten immigrants were recorded by Lieutenant Peary. Only four of them survived in 1897, and these were "very old"; that is to say, above fifty, for the Esquimau is short lived.

RETURN HOME FIXED FOR NEXT YEAR. When all the work has been completed, the

party will move to Cape Sabine, to await the arrival of next year's supply steamer, which will probably arrive there in the first half of August, to return to the United States toward the end of September. Dr. Robert Stein was born in Germany, and

made his studies at the College of Glatz, in Silesia. He came to the United States in 1875, and was for some time employed as a teacher. In 1884 he obtained a place as translator in the Geological Survey at Washington, which he has since held. He was graduated at George-town Medical College, Washington, in 1886. In 1897 he accompanied the seventh Peary expedi-tion, landing on the west coast of Greenland on an island north of Wilcox Head, in 74 degrees 25 minutes, where he spent three weeks with three Esquimaus, engaged in making collections

three Esquimaus, engaged in making collections and investigating Esquimau graves.

Dr. Leopold Kann is a native of Vienna, where he was graduated at the university as doctor in physics, mathematics and chemistry. He served a year in the Austrian Army, where he attained the rank of lieutenant. He made numerous explorations in the Alps, climbing most of the prominent peaks. For the last year he has been assistant to the professor of physics of Cornell University.

Samuel Warmbath was born of German parents in Russian Poland, his name being originally Warembad. When twelve years old he moved with his parents to London, where he

moved with his parents to London, where he acquired the art of taxidermy. Having come to the United States, he conducted a branch store for his firm in Maine, where he gained consid-erable experience in camping. His mechanical skill is considerable, and his services in pre-paring the outfit have already been very valua-ble. He is the only married member of the

ble. He is the only married member of the party.

The expedition is not connected with any institution. Dr. Stein has leave of absence from the Geological Survey for two years, but, aside from the loan of a few instruments, the Survey has no part in the enterprise. Contributions to the amount of \$500 have been received. Aside the amount of \$800 have been received. Aside from this, the expenses are borne by the explorers themselves.

HEIRS OF BARON DE KALB TO SUE.

CLAIM LAID TO ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES OF Cincinnati, Aug. 5.-Suit will be brought next

month in the United States courts by heirs of Baron De Kalb, the famous Revolutionary War general, for a sale in partition of land which was once the property of the Government. They claim the title to 1,100 acres of land near Chillicothe, Ohio, which had been given to Baron De Kalb by the Govern-ment for his distinguished services. This tract of land is now very valuable.

INSANE THROUGH THE USE OF CHLORAL. H. Victor Newcomb, of No. 683 Fifth-ave., has been declared insane by a sheriff's jury. Justice firmed this verdict and appointed James A. Hawes committee of his property. Newcomb is a victim of the chloral habit, and has for some time been confined in a sanitarium at Central Valley, where he was placed by his wife, Mrs. Florence Newcomb. He has a son, Herman D. Newcomb, who

comb. He has a son, Herman D. Newcomb, who lives at Louisville, Ky., and a daughter, Mrs. Edyth N. Ward, who lives in London. The application to have him declared insane was made by Mrs. Newcomb and her son.

Dr. Albert Brinkman and Dr. Cyrus Edson testified that his insanity was caused by the excessive use of chioral.

Dr. Brinkman testified that excessive use of chioral left a mental weakness from which he might not recover, but that he would probably recover from the delusions from which he suffers.

ATTRACTIONS AT GLEN ISLAND.

"Little Germany," at Glen Island, with its castle and windmill, 250 years old, and with its German singers in their Fatherland costumes, is proving 8 strong attraction. Concerts are given in all the amusement pavilions on the island free of charge. The Filipino village, with its natives in costume, is a novelty this season. The tower, fifty feet high, with the sweet ringing belis brought from Switzerland, ringing every half hour, is a delightful attraction.

ANOTHER CASE OF LOCKJAW. Robert Groves, sixty-three years old, of No. 839 East Twenty-third-st., where he is janitor, was walking in his stocking feet across his kitchen floor on Thursday night when a wire pail an inch and a on Thursday fight
half long penetrated his right foot. Symptoms of
tetanus became evident yesterday, and he went to
Bellevue Hospital. His jaws are becoming set,
but his condition is not dangerous at present.